

Public Health Zika Testing Algorithm[§]

- Public health testing is available for individuals who meet the criteria below. This testing is conducted by [DCLS](#) (Trioplex RT-PCR of serum and urine and IgM MAC ELISA of serum) and, if needed, CDC (Plaque-Reduction Neutralization Test). Public health testing requires approval by [local health departments](#).
- Commercial testing using real-time RT-PCR is available through private labs.

I. Pregnant women who:traveled to a Zika-affected area[†] within the past 12 weeks

had possible sexual exposure to Zika virus* within the past 12 weeks

have ≥2 symptoms of Zika[¶] and had mosquito bite(s) in the 2 weeks before symptom onset**II. Infants who:**

were born to mothers with laboratory evidence of confirmed or possible Zika virus infection

were diagnosed with microcephaly, intracranial calcifications, brain or eye abnormality or other CNS-related abnormality (including by fetal ultrasound)

III. Non-pregnant individuals who did not travel to a Zika-affected area[†] who:have ≥2 symptoms of Zika[¶] in the first 2 weeks of life not explained by another etiology**IV. Non-pregnant individuals who traveled to a Zika-affected area[†] and have ≥2 symptoms of Zika[¶] during or within 2 weeks of travel**have ≥1 symptom of Zika[¶] and had possible sexual exposure to Zika virus*

have ≥3 symptoms of Zika not explained by another etiology and had mosquito bite(s) in the 2 weeks before symptom onset

V. A person diagnosed with Guillain-Barré Syndrome not known to be associated with another etiology

[§] Serum and urine are the primary diagnostic specimens for Zika virus infection. The type of testing to be performed will depend on the time of evaluation relative to symptom onset or exposure. For testing urine at DCLS, urine must be paired with a matched serum specimen; further details about public health testing can be found in the [DCLS testing instructions](#). Other scenarios can be discussed with the local health department on a case-by-case basis.

[¶] Symptoms of Zika are: fever, rash, arthralgia, or conjunctivitis; **OR** complications of pregnancy (e.g., fetal loss, fetus or neonate with congenital microcephaly, intracranial calcifications, other structural brain or eye abnormality, or other congenital central nervous system related abnormality).

[†] An updated list of Zika-affected areas can be found here: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/index.html>.

* For this algorithm, possible sexual exposure is defined as having had unprotected sex with someone who has traveled to or lives in a Zika-affected area. Sexual exposure includes vaginal sex, anal sex, oral sex, or other activities that might expose a sex partner to genital secretions.